

generals, or answer them. Great indignation was expressed when Picquart had the courage to say that a Panizzajdi-Schwarzkoppen letter mentioned by General de Pellieux was a forgery. Yet not only was stich tie case, but some weeks previously the forgery had been revealed to the embassies of Italy and Germany, most probably by Lemer-
cier-Picard, the forger himself. Count Tornielli and Coimt Miinster in their turn had revealed it to M. Hanotaux, the Trench Foreign Minister, demanding his word of honour that no use should be made of it. M. Hanotaux communicated this revelation to his colleagues, and even sent a written note about it to the Ministry of War. It has been said, too, that on the day after General de Pellieux's deposition M. Hano-
taux proposed to suspend the proceedings in Zola's trial in order to look for and prosecute the forgers, but that Ms fellow-ministers hesitated from fear of a military movement. Anyhow, the episode ended disastrously for Lemer-
cier-Picard. On March 3 he was found hanging in his room, his feet dangling on the floor. All his papers had disappeared before the police came to take possession of the corpse. Yet, according to the authorities, it was a case of suicide!¹ The trial was full of stirring episodes. The Nationalists who crowded the court vented their passions freely, shout-
ing, jeering, and groaning at almost everybody who expressed

any view favourable to Dreyfus or derogatory to the swaggering, gold-laced officers, who when questioned either refused to answer or perjured themselves with the audacity of men confident of impunity. Zola, who was insulted day

¹ In the above passage the able summary of the Dreyfus case (by Sir Godfrey Lushington, it has "been said) published by **The Times," October 14, 1898, has "been followed. For all the details of Zola's trial, see "Le Proc&s Zola, Corn-pie Eendti *in extenso*" etc., 2 yols., SYO, Paris, Stock, 1898.